


HOLDER TOWER
AND
THE NEW DINING HALLS

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

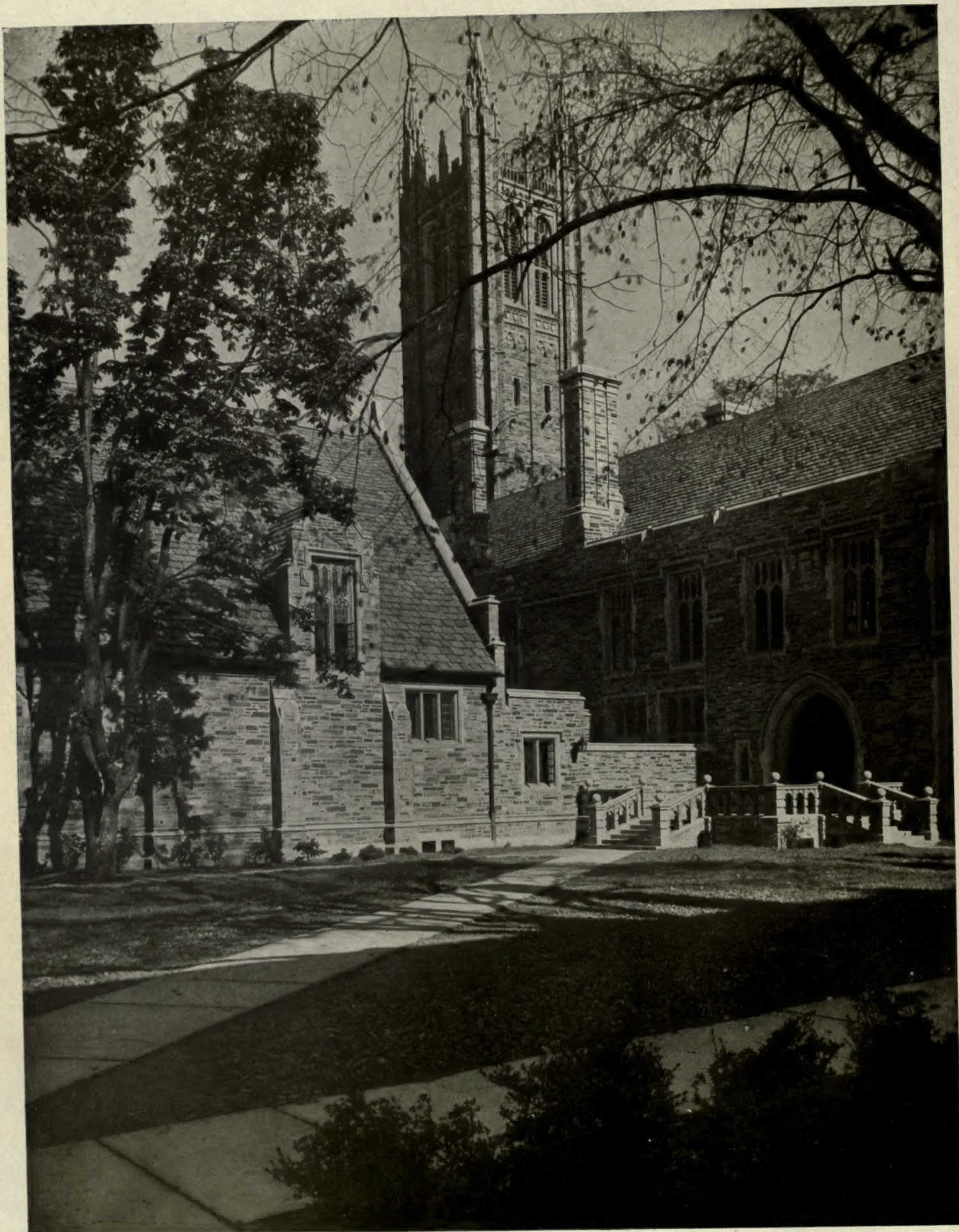
LD
4614
D3

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF
H. J. BURDEN
ARCHITECT. TORONTO

From J. J. Adams Comstock -
Princeton . 1921.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



THE TOWER, DINING-ROOM, AND KITCHEN ACROSS THE LITTLE COURT.

HOLDER TOWER
and the
NEW DINING-HALLS
of
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

DAY AND KLAUDER, Architects

With an appreciation by
RALPH ADAMS CRAM

Illustrated with many Plates and the Architects' Drawings

Reprinted from ARCHITECTURE

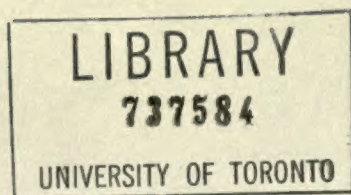
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers*

Fifth Avenue at 48th Street - - - New York

MCMXVIII

Copyright
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
Published April, 1918

LD
4614
D3



HOLDER AND THE HALLS

HOLDER AND THE HALLS



North and east sides of Holder Quadrangle.

An Appreciation

By Ralph Adams Cram

IN this great group of collegiate buildings at Princeton—Holder Hall and the University Dining Halls—Messrs. Day and Klauder reach the highest point thus far in their authoritative interpretation of Gothic as a living style. It is impossible in the light of this, one of the most distinguished architectural creations in America, for any captious critic, however Parisian or modernist he may be, to allege that the Gothic of England, so interpreted, is either lacking in vitality or in essential beauty. I should say that this quality of abounding life was the most distinguishing mark of these buildings, though uncompromising beauty presses it close. In comparison the Americanized Renaissance of France seems artificial and affected, the Americanized Renaissance of Italy archæological and lifeless.

Here we have the spirit of Gothic without dull copying, the vivid stimulus of the subconscious historic sense without archæological imitations. And the logic of articulation, the pure and varied beauty that characterized the Gothic of old, are preserved intact and even, at least so far as beauty is concerned, intensified and raised to a higher power. There is nothing better in Oxford or Cambridge, at Winchester or Eton; there are things that are different and with their own qualities of personality and originality, but, tested by the same standards, Holder and the Halls have nothing to fear from the comparison.

As for picturesqueness, there has been raised, quite logically, out of a plan that fully satisfies the requirements of a vital and manifold service, such a romantic composition

of varied elements, such a building up of gables and towers, oriels and porches, dormers and pinnacles, such an accenting of broad walls by vivid notes of traceried windows and unexpected ornament of crisp, rich carving; one can only say that modern architecture offers no parallel, and only in music and poetry is to be found anything quite the same. It is drama pure and simple, drama of the finest type without theatricalism or sensational appeal; every new view one gets is of a perfect stage-setting for a great play or opera. And all without apparent premeditation. The whole thing has the quality of spontaneous growth; on the one hand there is a total lack of that academic and abstractly theoretical composition that is now and always has been the curse of revived Renaissance, as it was the weakness of original Renaissance, and on the other of that straining for sentimental effects that marks so much modern Gothic. These buildings have grown from within outward—as all good architecture grows—and the result is a sense of spontaneity, a convincing reality and crescent life that are elsewhere far to seek. It is no two-dimensional architecture; it is conceived and formulated in three dimensions. So evident is its success, so universal is its appeal, it is the sharpest possible criticism of every scholastic system that relies on the T-square and triangle determination of mathematical elevations and takes no thought of what these may bring forth when translated from two dimensions into three.

In general, this work is a consummate example of what is meant by "human scale." This is where men live and grow, not where some gross type of supposititious "super-men" are assumed to batten on imperial power. Roman architecture was of this latter sort, as was right, since such was the temper of the state. So is much modern building, which may also be fit and proper, and for the same reason, but when this sort of thing tries to intrude into categories still traditionally human in quality it must be savagely resisted just as the world is now resisting the same sort of thing in world affairs. Church, school, home, all are, or should be, thus human. The scale of Holder and the Halls is right both in mass and in detail, and if one picks flaws here and there, as in some of the slate size and thickness, the central entrance to the cloisters (the only unsatisfactory element in the whole composition), and in the vertical paneling of some of the buttresses, it is only for the purpose of still further emphasizing the consummate beauty and perfection of the thing as a whole.

I hardly know which to admire the more: the originality and suppleness with which the Gothic idea is treated or the miraculous manner in which, with all this originality, the quality of historical association is preserved. There has been no modern Gothic in any country where there was less of copying, less of archæological exactness. It would be hard to pick out a single item that is a replica of any existing mediæval work, yet the *spirit* of Gothic is here present as vividly and convincingly as it is at Laon or the Ste. Chapelle, at Lincoln or Gloucester or Oxford. Of course,

this is why it is all so good. When the approach to Gothic verity is attempted through an assembling of archæological data, absolute failure results. Success follows only from the reverse method: an assimilation and achievement of the Gothic idea and a working this out into detail from that basis only. In other words, Gothic is not a scheme of construction nor a series of stereotyped architectural formulæ; it is a spirit, a way of looking at things, an impulse of definite quality, an inspiration working from one particular source, along certain clearly determined lines, toward one particular end. In this sense it is a more living and mobile style than any other known to man. It appears that it is after this fashion that these architects have proceeded, and the result is, in my opinion, the most successful re-creation of the Gothic idea that has happened since Pugin, far back at the beginning of the nineteenth century, struck the first blow at



North Madison and Holder Tower, flanking Nassau St. (the main street of Princeton).

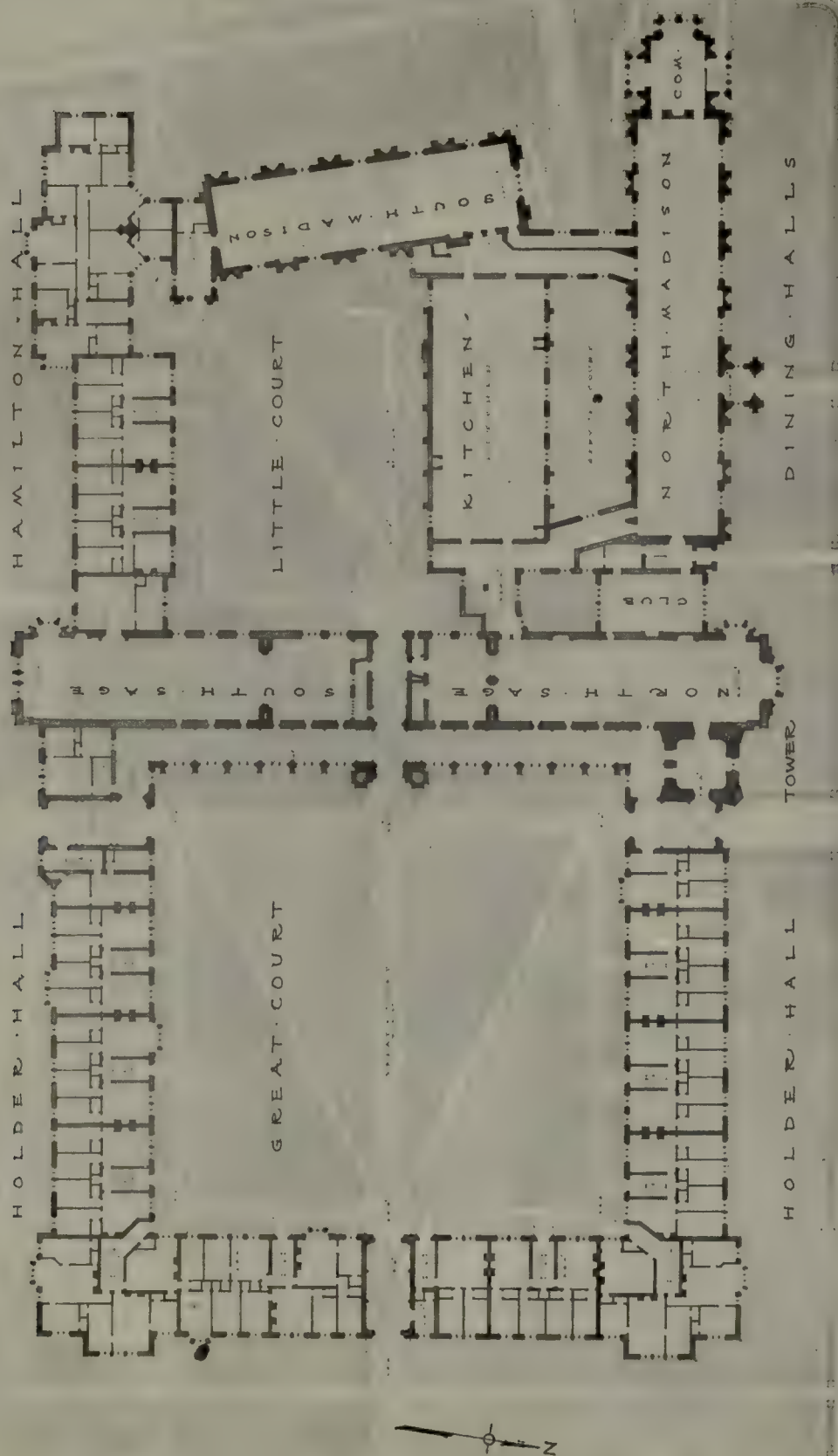
demolishing a dead formula and substituting a living force.

Princeton allied itself with this creative movement many years ago; it has held on its course without flinching, and to-day it stands as the one university in America that shows visibly the great university ideal. Here, as nowhere else, in the matchless cultural quality of Oxford and Cambridge, and in Holder and the Halls, Princeton has achieved the high point of its accomplishment.

Architecture, as a living art, owes the university a debt of gratitude for making possible here a demonstration of creative architecture at its highest point and an equal debt to the architects for proving once for all that Gothic is the one living form of architecture to-day and susceptible of the achievement of pure beauty such as may not be obtained along any other lines. Civilization crumbles before our eyes, but here is a prophecy of the fashion after which the new civilization that must follow the great purgation of war will show itself once it establishes itself on the sure

Dormitories and Dining Halls

Princeton University Princeton, New Jersey



REAR VIEWS OF THE
TOWER AND
DINING HALLS
AT PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

REAR VIEWS OF THE
TOWER AND
DINING HALLS
AT PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

REAR VIEWS OF THE
TOWER AND
DINING HALLS
AT PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY

foundations that still lie buried under the ruin and detritus of five centuries of misguided effort. It is not the manifestation of what has been, it is the vision of what may be.

I cannot close this note, which is, indeed, an "appreciation" rather than an estimate or a criticism, without a refer-

ence to the photographs, which are worthy of the subject. This is architectural photography at its best. Each view is not a cold presentment but a picture composed as a painter composes. The seizing of significant points of view and of beautiful spacings of light and shade is masterly and, I should say, unique.

A Description of the New Buildings at Princeton University

By "Vacationist"

SIR HENRY WOTTON begins his quaint "Elements of Architecture":

"The *End* is to build well.
Wel-building hath three Conditions.
Commodity, Firmnesse, and Delight."

Firmness, in these days, one may assume. Of Delight, Doctor Cram has had his say. Of Commodity it remains to speak.

Until recently there were no common dining-halls at Princeton. Freshmen and sophomores ate at their own lodgings or at private houses about the town, while most of the upper-classmen frequented the well-known dining-clubs. In the building on Nassau Street, first erected as a hotel and afterward used as dormitory, whose brick walls and veranda along Nassau Street have long been familiar, the first commons was established in February, 1906. In the new dining-halls here illustrated freshmen and sophomores are now required to take their meals. Thus are they assured a sufficiency of wholesome food, with a daily measure of communal life amid inspiring surroundings.

In planning for the future needs of an American university its authorities have to conceive the institution as capable of unlimited growth or to consider the present number of students as substantially fixed. The first presupposes a continuous accretion of students, buildings, faculty, capital, and land. The second is based upon the fact that a given equipment of buildings and invested capital is a unit which will answer the needs of a given number of students only, that increase in the

number of students means not larger units but new units, and that rather than create these an established university should gracefully yield to a new institution the opportunity of establishing itself in a new community.

Whatever course it is the destiny of Princeton to follow, it is to be said that the present dining-halls are believed to be as large a unit as is feasible for economical operation. The group is self-contained. Should the number of students materially increase, a new unit would be called for elsewhere.

The Plan as a Whole

The accompanying block plan shows Holder Hall enclosing three sides of a great court of the same name. Along the western side of this court are the cloisters. These end at the north at Holder Tower, which is one of the two towers marking the sky-line of Princeton and seeming to symbolize the aspirations of a seat of learning. A tablet on the wall states that this tower and adjoining dormitories are a memorial to Christopher Holder, a militant Quaker of the stormy days of the seventeenth century, and for them Princeton is indebted to his descendant, Margaret Olivia Sage.

Connected with the cloisters, so intimately that their eastern walls form the background to the arched ambulatory, extend North and South Sage Dining Halls. Between these a broad, vaulted opening leads to the Little Court. This court is enclosed on the south by the dormitories known as Hamilton Hall, on the west by South Madison Dining Hall, and on the north by the kitchen. North of the kitchen, separated from it by a service court and continuing



A glimpse into the Little Court.

the line of buildings along Nassau Street west of the tower, lies the largest of all the dining-halls, North Madison, with a club-house for upper-classmen and visiting alumni at the east end and a common room for sophomores at the west overlooking University Place.

Thus the buildings now are, but it is not to be supposed that such was the arrangement initially determined upon and achieved without interruption or deviation. That it was first intended to place the kitchen under the two eastern dining-halls is of little interest now, except that the bakery remains here under the cloister as a remnant of an earlier conception. That South Sage was first intended to be a low-ceiled hall, consequent upon the kitchen being underneath, is immaterial now. The university's officers and the architects developed and perfected the scheme of building from time to time even while the work of construction was actually going on. In the retrospect of it all is seen the Gothic style, true to tradition, adapting itself to elastic conditions and changing needs—the architects conceiving as the hands of workmen wrought, quite in the manner of the Middle Ages.

Why the final outcome of five halls about a kitchen and court as we see it to-day? Why were not great size and scale alone striven for? In the first place, it was realized that there is a limit to the size of a commons room and the number of students it should contain, beyond which it is not safe to go, if noise and confusion are to be avoided and comfort at meal-time assured. This limit has been exceeded at some American universities. Sensible of this error, Princeton determined upon five separate dining-halls designed to accommodate a total of one thousand two hundred students. These halls are almost equidistant from the central kitchen and are upon two levels. The floor of South Sage is 8 feet lower than its companion hall to the north. A fifth hall lies along University Place and constitutes a ground floor of South Madison.

The Dining-Halls

The interior of North Madison is 28 feet wide, 141½ feet long, and 47 feet high to the highest point inside the roof, while 29 feet may be measured against the walls up to a point where the roof intersects them. The designers of this hall knew from their study of Gothic architecture

that to roof a hall of this width the trusses, if singly spaced, as is usual, could not be more than 10 or 12 feet apart. This would have resulted in dividing the length into fourteen equal divisions, each containing a window, the piers between each window supporting a truss. Manifestly such an arrangement would have been monotonous and uninteresting. In order to avoid this the trusses were grouped in pairs, thus dividing the building into seven parts, greatly to its advantage on the score of architectural dignity and interest. This is, indeed, one of the most original and salient features of the building's design. Two fine oak screens, located near each other, opposite the entrance to this dining-hall, divide

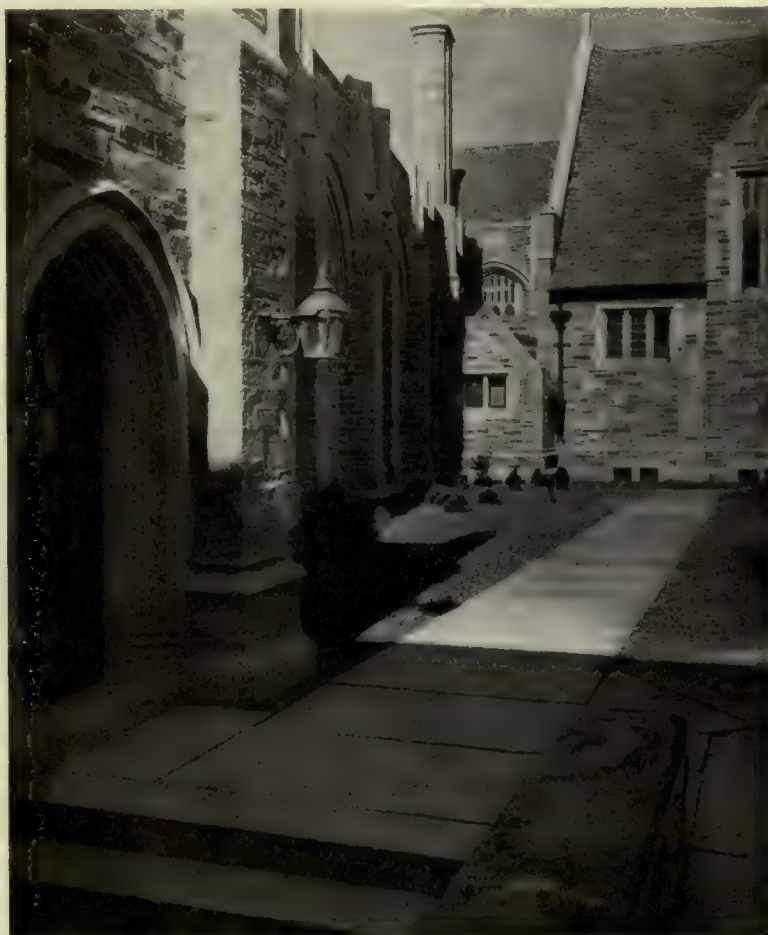
the entire room into two parts. The part toward the west is nearly twice the length of the remainder and accommodates one hundred and eighty sophomores. The other, or eastern part, is 46 feet in length and seats about one hundred upper-classmen.

South Madison, by reason of its being really a second floor to this block of the group, is much lower from floor to roof than any of the other rooms. The length is 102½ feet, the width 27½ feet, and the height from floor to base of roof 19½ feet, to inside of summit 31½ feet. This lesser height has given an *intime* character to the room. Here is familiarity and cheer, whereas in the other halls is rather the impression of lofty dignity. The employment of the eagle as a motif for decorating the roof trusses has bestowed upon it the colloquial epithet of "Eagle Hall."

North Sage, 87 by 28 feet, and South Sage, 80 by 28 feet, were the first of the halls completed and have been in use about one year and a half. North Sage has a late Tudor flat ceiling 31 feet above the floor. The roof-truss of South Sage is 46 feet high at its summit. Above these two halls, and reached by a stairway from one of the lobbies, is a capacious and well-lighted common room for freshmen.

A guiding consideration in planning the dining-halls was to provide for such students as might not belong to one of the sixteen dining-clubs which have been a conspicuous feature of college life at Princeton. To this end not only was a portion of one of the finest halls allotted for their meals, but a club-house for their use was incorporated in the group. It lies between North Madison Hall and the tower and is of two stories, with lounging and billiard rooms, coat-room and lavatory.

At the west end of North Madison, serving as a common



Side of the Little Court.

room for sophomores, is one of the most richly ornamented portions of the entire group. A low bay on the south and a lofty bay on the west, the latter between piers terminating as geometric pinnacles, and all elaborately carved, impart an appropriate interest to this wing, standing as it does at the intersection of two principal streets.

Materials of Construction

The halls are of fireproof construction, the only combustible materials being the doors and wainscot. Upon first designing for Princeton, the architects cast about to discover, if possible, a material to be found closer at hand than the gneiss which had been transported for several other buildings from Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia.

A number of buildings of the countryside, many of them old and unpretentious, were noticed as having walls of unusual beauty. The stone used for them was a local shale. Experiments were at once made in different methods of laying this and its possibilities quickly discerned. Individual stones vary greatly in tone, but by careful selection and upon being used in the present building, in conjunction with the mica schist of Chestnut Hill, a very satisfactory wall texture and color was secured, with the advantage of utilizing a local material.

The roofs, which slope at 52 degrees, are covered with Vermont slate of differing shades, with rough edges and graduated in thickness from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the base to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the ridge, the extent of weathering varying from $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 5 inches respectively with the thickness of the slate.

The interiors of the halls present sand-finished plastered walls, floors of gray Tennessee marble, and oak roofs of a light tone, approaching the color of natural weathering. Lighting-fixtures of hand-forged iron are suspended from the trusses to a height of 11 feet above the floor. The dining-tables are arranged in three longitudinal rows, this disposition having been chosen to enable the greatest number of persons to be served with adequate space for circulation. Each table is 2 feet 10 inches by 10 feet and seats ten persons. At the end of each dining-table is a small serving-table. Incidentally with this arrangement, giving, as it does, four long aisles, the cleaning of the floors—which

is done by an electric scrubbing-machine—can be the more easily performed.

The Kitchen and Its Operation

If the richly picturesque architecture of the dining-halls affords, as it surely does, an excellent background for pageantry, it is to be remembered that there is a daily pageant enacted in its midst, a drama that even the most æsthetic persons must needs crave for their inner selves. It is the always welcome three-act performance represented

by three meals a day, the prelude to which occurs in the kitchen, the heart and pulse of the dining-halls. By this is meant not only the one room of that name but its numerous dependencies.

To obtain a view of these, let us follow the course of the raw material from the time it enters the basement storage-room via the service-court. Here it passes the office of a clerk, who inspects each shipment and invoice. It may go to the butcher-shop hard by and soon repose in one of the refrigerators for fresh meat, for smoked meat, or for fish; or it may go into either the vegetable or fresh-fruit refrigerators; or, if non-perishable, it finds an appropriate niche in the large wire-enclosed space containing canned and dry stores and supplies.

If the shipment is of milk, butter, or eggs it is sent to a room entirely devoted to these. All supplies, whether comestibles, soap, and other cleaning materials, or linen, must enter the building at this point

and receive their visé. Not far away is the office and working suite of the superintendent of the commons.

In the basement also, one entire side of which is fully exposed to the light and air of the service-court, is the vegetable-preparation room with adjoining storage-bins for potatoes and root vegetables. For transporting the supplies to the kitchen above, there are three dumb-waiters.

The kitchen itself is a single room 88 by 38 feet, floored with large red quarry tile, and with a plastered ceiling 23 feet high in the centre and enamelled brick walls. The ratio of kitchen floor area to dining-hall floor area is 1 to 3.47 square feet. There are no serving-rooms, but the broad corridors leading from the kitchen to each dining-hall answer to avoid congestion and as buffers to prevent



North entrance to Holder Hall from Nassau Street.

the kitchen noises from reaching the dining-halls. The kitchen is abundantly lighted by steel-sashed windows along the north. The fact that in its operation the kitchen was required to be duplex in plan determined the location of the mechanism and equipment. By this is meant, as a glance at the plan will show, that the two Sage dining-halls and the east end of North Madison are served entirely from the eastern half of the kitchen and the remaining halls from the west end. Hence the kitchen acquires a north and south axis across which no traffic passes. Here a double row of ranges and broilers are placed back to back, and, with a cook's table and steam-table in front of each row, the output is served toward the east and toward the west. The waiters follow an ordered loop in their course from the dining-hall tables into the kitchen, picking up silver, dishes, and food as they go, and then back to the dining-tables again, each following another ahead of him and without any other traffic crossing his path.

In a row along the south side of the kitchen are the soup, stock, and vegetable kettles, two cast-iron steamers, and a fat-melting kettle. All these are operated with high-pressure steam. Beside these is an electrically driven machine for beating eggs, whipping cream, mixing cake, mayonnaise, and the like. Opposite these, against the north wall, are the chef's sink and his refrigerator. Thereafter is to be seen

the double equipment of the kitchen repeating itself, as has been stated, on the eastern and western halves, and including dish-washing pantries with electric dish-washing machines, glass and silver pantries with electric buffers, dessert pantries with milk and ice-cream boxes, coffee urns, and also numerous roll and dish warmers. The ranges, being operated by gas, the kitchen is entirely freed of coal and ashes. The garbage is collected in large cans and sent to a storage-room, which is virtually a refrigerator, for there the garbage is kept frozen until removed from the building through the service-court to the university's farms.

On the same level as the storeroom, but situated under the club-house and portions of the halls, are the bakery, linen-room, and laundry. The bakery has two ovens gas-fed by a blast through surface-combustion burners. The gas is then turned off and the baking is done by radiant heat. There are also electric dough-mixers, cake-mixers, and ice-cream machines. The laundry is equipped with electrically propelled tumblers, washers, extractors, and a hundred-inch flat-work ironer. Here the kitchen uniforms and waiters' aprons are washed and ironed. A much larger mechanical equipment would be needed, no doubt, if linen table-cloths and napkins were used in the dining-halls. There has been, however, no need for table-cloths to cover the finely finished oak dining-tables, and paper napkins have been found quite satisfactory.

Beside the bakery and laundry is a large dining-room for the permanent force of employees, and there are adequate lavatories, shower-baths, and coat-rooms for them. The working force in the kitchen, including dish-washing, china, and glass pantries, is forty persons, of whom the chef and his assistants are French, the others chiefly Greeks. Adding to these the workers occupied in the storeroom, bakery, laundry, and linen-room, the cleaners, engineer, and night-watchmen, a total of eighty-five or ninety is reached, all males save four. The kitchen force is assured of sanitary living conditions by being housed by the university in a structure devoted to this use elsewhere in the town. Every employee eats at the dining-halls.

The dining-tables are set and cleaned by the force of regular employees, but the meals are served by student waiters, of whom there are about seventy-five. These students are required to do the serving only of two meals daily; at the remaining meal they eat with their companions. They are paid a fixed rate for every hour they work, and they usually earn each week more than they have to dispense for their table-board. That there are more volunteers for this work than can be accepted would indicate that the rôle is both agreeable and profitable.

The waiters eat in advance of the regular meal hours. Students breakfast from 7.30 until as late as 8.45, when the last bell is rung.

Luncheon is also a straggling meal, the promptness of the student to appear depending on the hour of his next class. Dinner, however, is quite a different event, for then the work-day is over and all eat together. No seats are allotted, each student being free to take any place he finds.

An important body in the present life at Princeton is the aviation class, consisting of 720 men, who are taking their eight weeks' course of ground work here. The university feeds, lodges, and instructs the men and receives for this a compensation from the government. The meal hours of the class are early and fixed, and all must appear promptly and eat together.

In closing, a few other figures may be given as a measurement of the scale of daily operation of the halls: 1,200 persons are now fed at breakfast, 1,350 at lunch, and 1,275 at dinner, the greater number at lunch being possible by the resetting of about 17 tables. From 130 to 150 dozen eggs are served at breakfast. From 450 to 500 loaves of bread are baked daily. Eclairs and cream puffs, between which, in the estimation of the students, there has always been close rivalry, mount into the thousands weekly and vie with an amount of ice-cream that is coolly defiant to wartime Hooverian influence. It should be added that all the fresh vegetables, all the corn-meal and potatoes consumed the past year were the product of the farms worked by the university, and the prospect is that much more will not only



South side of the kitchen from the Little Court.

be so produced the coming year but much preserved for use next winter.

The foregoing data may acquaint inquiring architects and college officers with the "business end," so to speak, of the Princeton dining-halls. As institutions go, the task of operating this kitchen is seen to be neither abnormally large nor abnormally small. But to maintain from year to year a satisfactory commons for students, whose hunger never quite stills their critical faculties, is a feat not to be underestimated. In performing it at Princeton, Miss Madeline Pierce, the present superintendent of the commons, has achieved much in skilful handling of a plant which every effort was bent toward making perfect. Nevertheless, first-class equipment can go only so far in solving the many problems incident to keeping, preparing, and serving food. A skilful personal management is essential to produce real comfort for the inner man.

The Mechanical Plant of the Dining-Halls

Under North Madison is located the power plant of the dining-halls. It supplements the supply of steam provided by the central power plant of the university, about a quarter of a mile away, at the south end of the campus. The boiler under North Madison is of 80 H. P. and supplies steam to the equipment apparatus of kitchen, laundry, and bakery at a pressure of 80 pounds per square inch. The condensation is returned by means of automatic pumps. Domestic hot water is supplied by low-pressure storage-tanks and generators having a total capacity of 2,000 gallons.

Adjoining the boiler-room is a refrigeration plant in duplicate units each of 6 tons capacity and each driven by a 15 H. P. poly-phase motor, which receives current from the central plant of the university. The system is direct-expansion ammonia without brine, except for the ice-cream plant, where brine is used for freezing the ice-cream.

Adjacent to both the boiler and the refrigerating rooms is placed the air-supply fan, which takes the air from the courtyard through heaters and delivers warmed air to the dining-halls. This warm air is again pulled out through exhaust registers through a second fan located in the basement, which is so arranged that for economically heating

the air it can be recirculated through the big rooms. Thermostatic control is used to regulate the temperature of this air.

A second set of fans is located under the Tower and Cloisters, with heaters and pre-heaters, all supplied with steam from the heating system on the grounds. This set of fans furnishes automatically tempered air also to North and South Sage Dining Halls.

These fans provide for all dining-halls a system of blown air, automatically supplied, and removed by a system of fans so that at all times pure fresh air is available in the dining-halls proper. All apartments and severe exposures are supplied with direct radiation.

All kitchen apparatus requiring steam is fed by the boiler under North Madison. Over the range is a large ventilating hood, and there is another hood over the row of steam cookers and kettles. Ducts from these hoods terminate in the loft over the kitchen, where, by means of a large motor-driven fan, all the foul air from the cooking processes is discharged through

a louvered window in the west gable of the kitchen building.

The design of the mechanical features of the dining-halls is the work of Mr. Isaac H. Francis. The plant is capable of being run throughout the summer when the university plant is shut down. The steam for the kitchen and dependencies is then generated locally and power for the motor can be purchased from the public-service company. On the other hand, the underground piping is so arranged that the dining-hall plant can be shut down if occasion requires, and the university plant operate the kitchen in its entirety. Thus two sources of power are assured against any emergency.

Retrospect

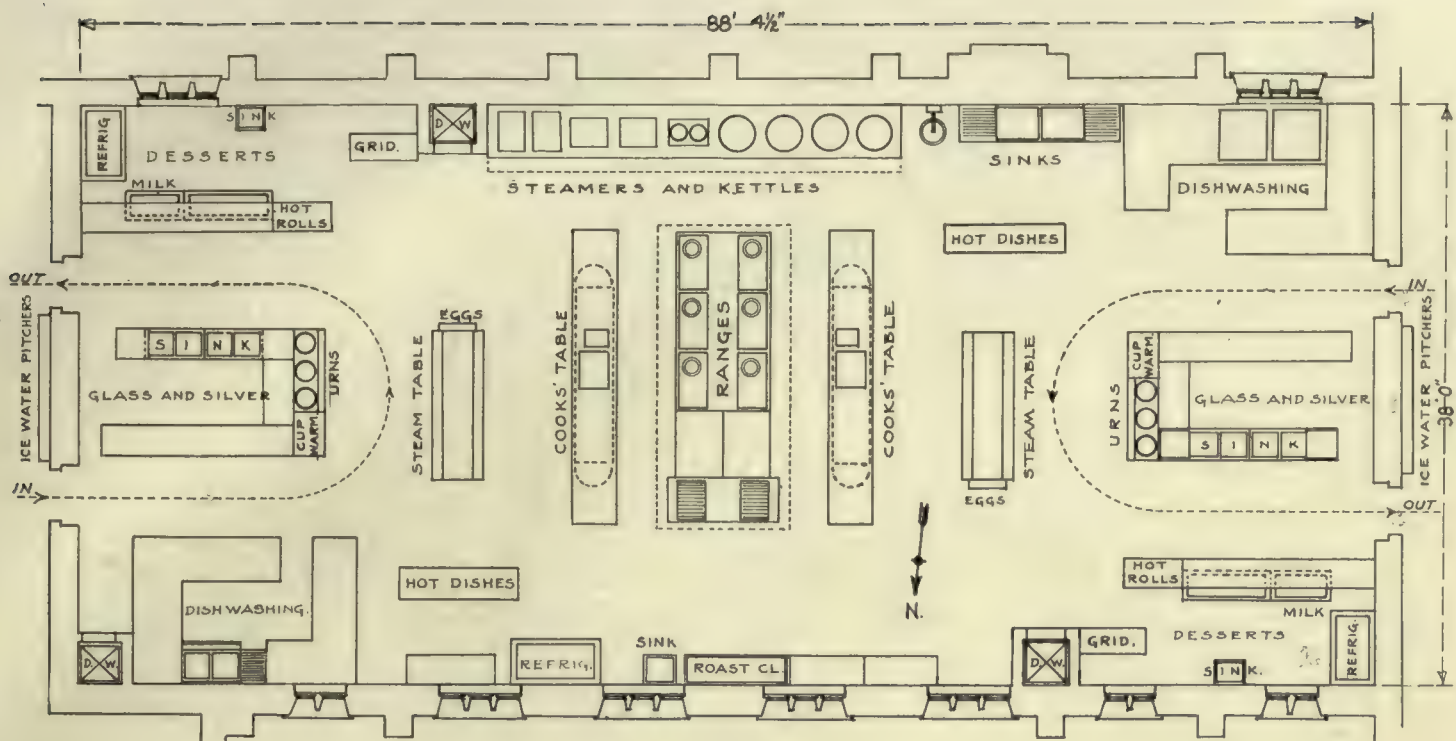
The designing and construction of the group of buildings here described occupied the architects nine years. Seven hundred and eighty-seven drawings were required. Studies for Holder Hall were first made early in 1909. Construction was begun in April of that year. Next followed the Tower. Hamilton Hall was completed in 1911, and thereafter the Cloister. The dining-halls were next built in two parts, the eastern being the first to be occupied. The corner-stone of North Madison was laid October 26, 1916,



Kitchen.



Kitchen.

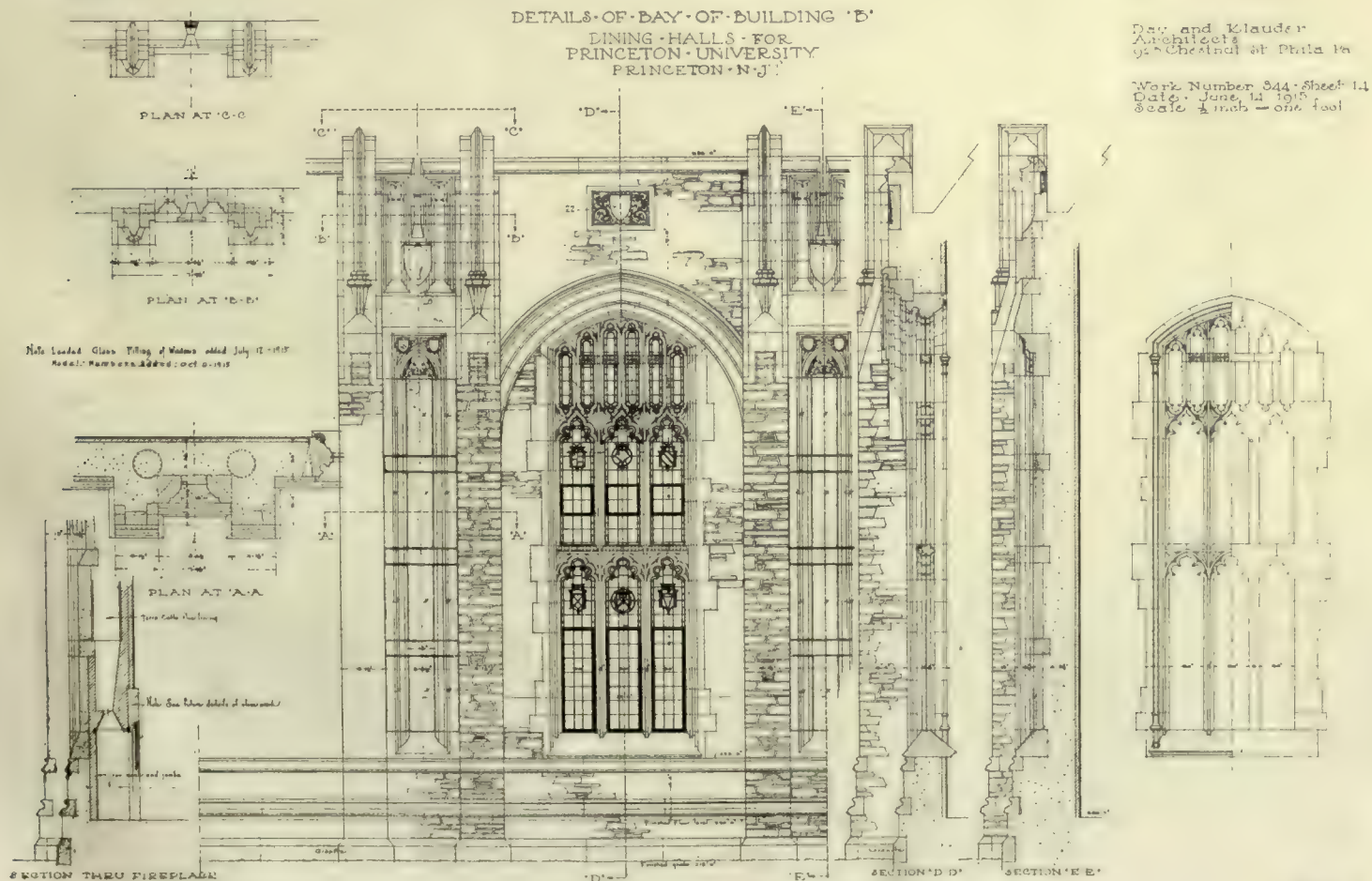


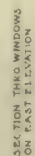
Kitchen plan.

and the group of buildings entirely completed and occupied upon the opening of the college, October, 1917.

The university officer most intimately charged with building construction at Princeton is the Secretary of Business Administration. During the erection of these buildings this office was occupied first by Mr. Andrew C. Imbrie and subsequently by Mr. George C. Wintringer, the present incumbent.

The dormitories and dining-halls were built during the presidencies of Woodrow Wilson and John Grier Hibben, and during the entire period of study and construction Henry B. Thompson has been chairman of the building committee. To his sound common sense, breadth of vision, and discernment in architectural design is due in the largest sense the success of the work.





DETAILS OF EAST AND WEST
ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING "A"
DINING HALLS FOR
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON · N.J.

Day and Klauder
Architects
925 Chestnut St Philadelphia
Work Number 844 Sheet 202
Date
Scale
Notes
The Contractor is hereby all
dimensions of the building before
proceeding with the work

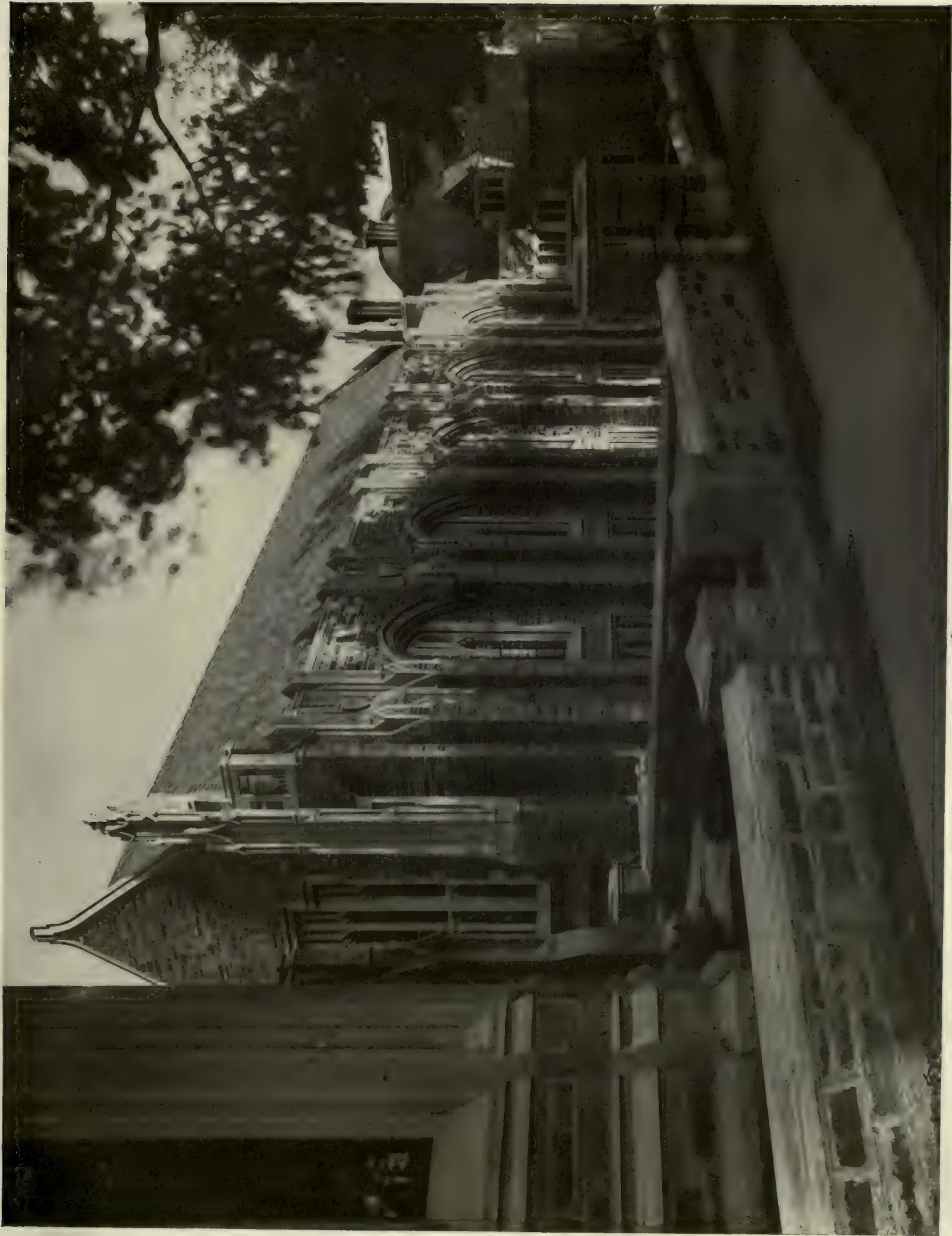
ELEVATION OF BAY
IN WEST ELEVATION OFSECTION THRO WINDOWS
N WEST ELEVATIONSECTION THRO BUYTRESS
IN WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH END OF SOUTH SAGE DINING-HALL.



NORTH MADISON FROM THE SOUTHWEST.



SOUTH MADISON FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE.



STREET ENTRANCE AND DETAILS OF HAMILTON HALL.



WESTERN END OF THE SOPHOMORE CLUB-HOUSE.



DINING-HALLS FROM NASSAU STREET (FROM THE NORTH).





A VIEW BETWEEN THE DINING-HALLS (FROM UNIVERSITY PLACE).



THE CLOISTERS.



SOUTH SAGE DINING-HALL.



NORTH SAGE DINING-HALL.



NORTH MADISON DINING-HALL (LOOKING EASTWARD).



SOUTH MADISON DINING-HALL ("EAGLE HALL").



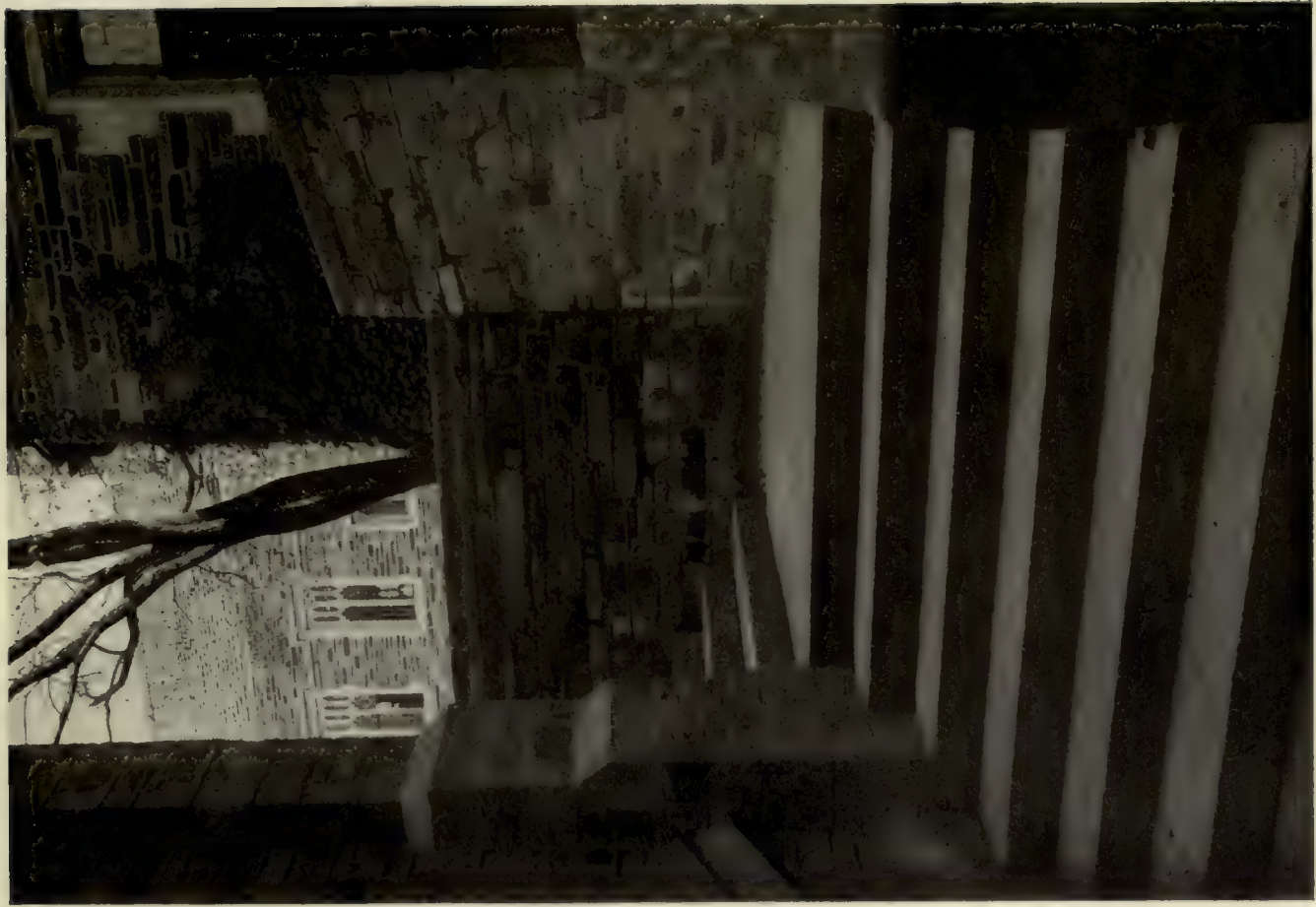
NORTH END OF NORTH SAGE HALL.



STREET ENTRANCE TO THE LITTLE COURT.



ARCHWAY TO HOLDER HALL BESIDE THE TOWER.



STREET ENTRANCE TO THE LITTLE COURT FROM BELOW.



HAMILTON HALL AND BAY OF SOUTH SAGE DINING-HALL.



CLOISTERS ALONG WESTERN SIDE OF HOLDER HALL.



ENTRANCE TO THE LITTLE COURT FROM THE EAST.

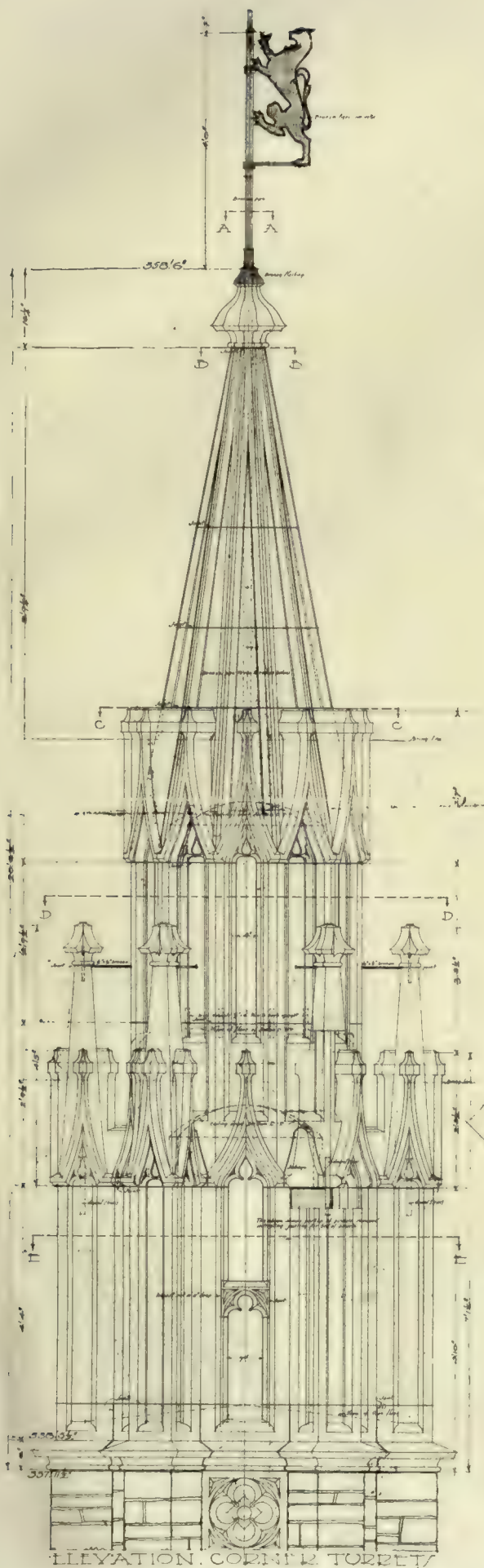


SOUTH END OF SOUTH MADISON.

A diagram of a vertical pole with a lion standing on it. The pole is labeled 'Pole' at the top and 'Pole' at the bottom. The lion is labeled 'Lion' and 'Lion' on its sides. The pole is divided into sections by horizontal lines. The top section is labeled 'Pole' and the bottom section is labeled 'Pole'. The lion is standing on the pole, with its front paws on the pole and its hind legs on the pole. The lion is facing left. The pole is labeled 'Pole' at the top and 'Pole' at the bottom. The lion is labeled 'Lion' and 'Lion' on its sides. The pole is divided into sections by horizontal lines. The top section is labeled 'Pole' and the bottom section is labeled 'Pole'. The lion is standing on the pole, with its front paws on the pole and its hind legs on the pole. The lion is facing left.

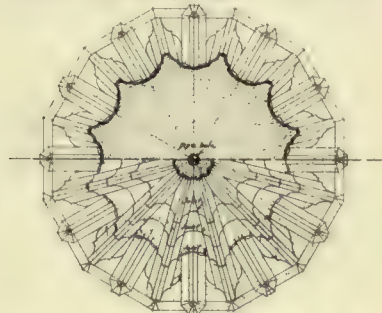
• Frank Miles Day and Brother •
• Architects •
• 925 Chestnut Street Phila Pa •

Work 800 Sheet No 126
 Sept 27 1910
 Scale $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch = 1 foot

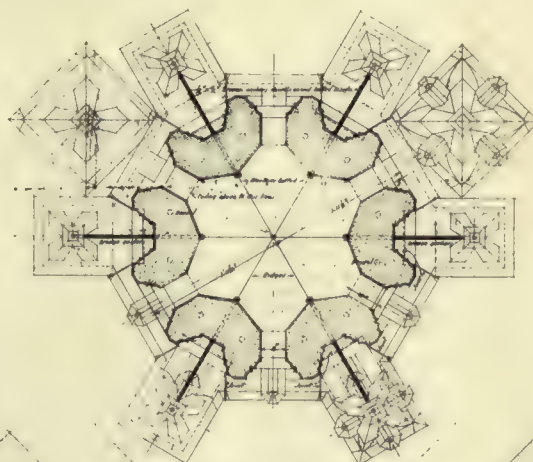


ELEVATION, CORNER TOWERS

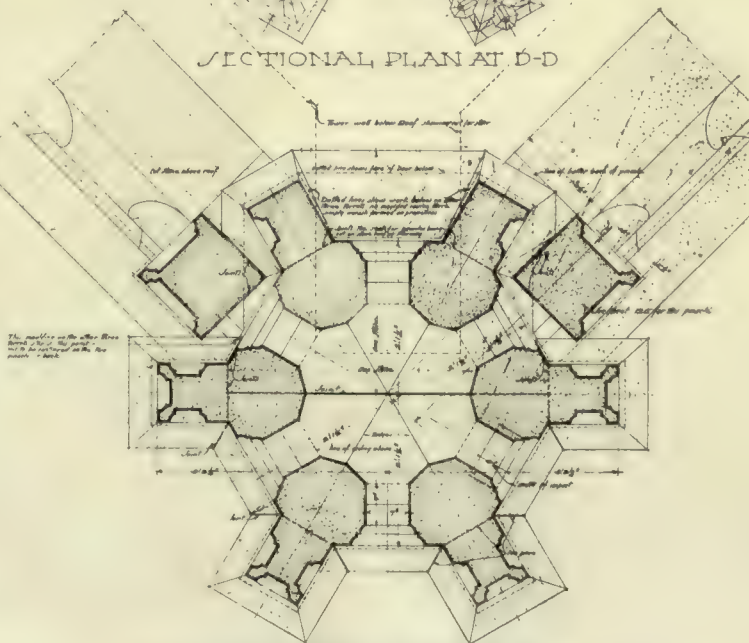
PLAN AT A-A



SECTIONAL PLAIN AT B-B.



SECTIONAL PLAN AT D-D



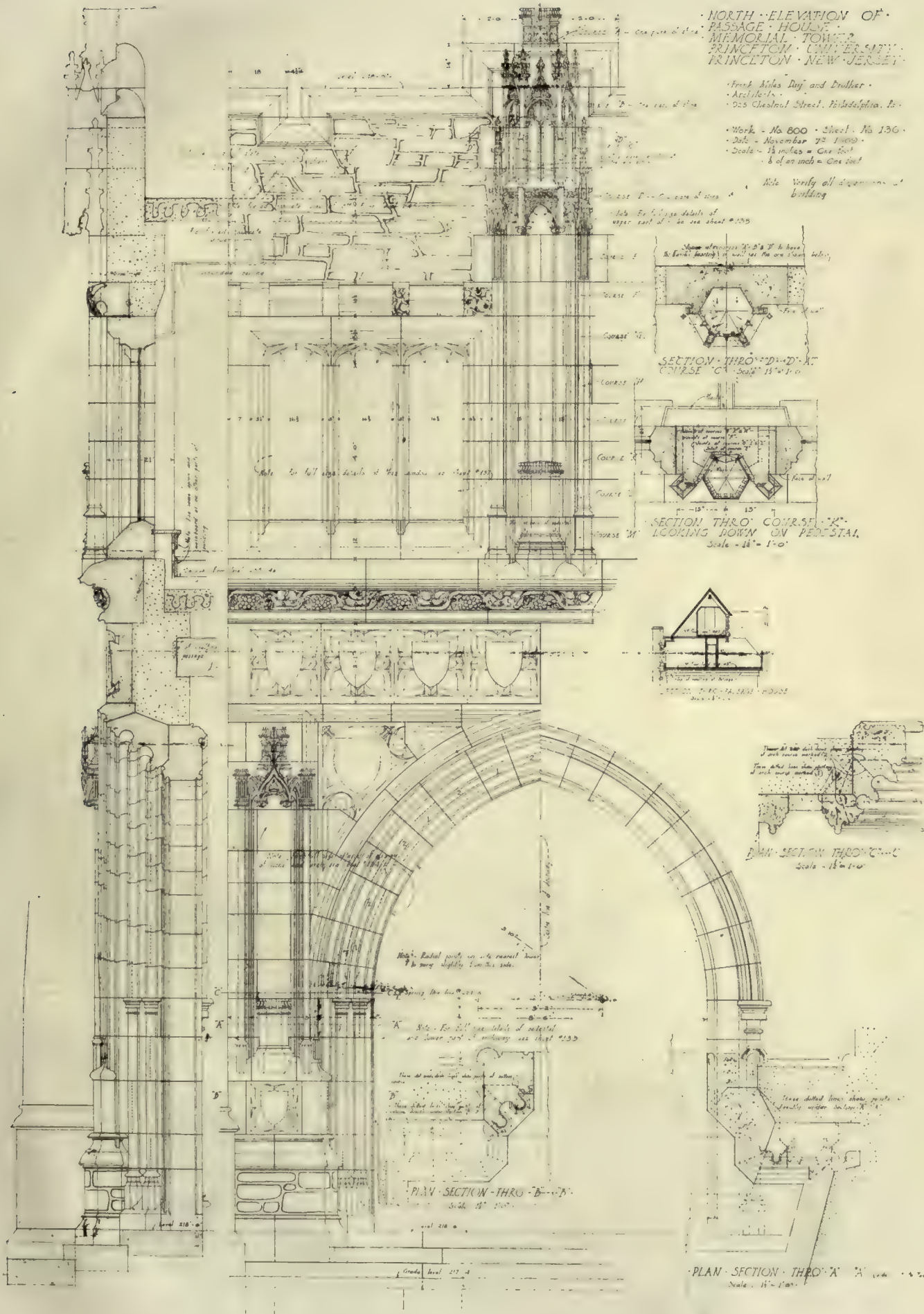
SECTIONAL PLAN AT E-E

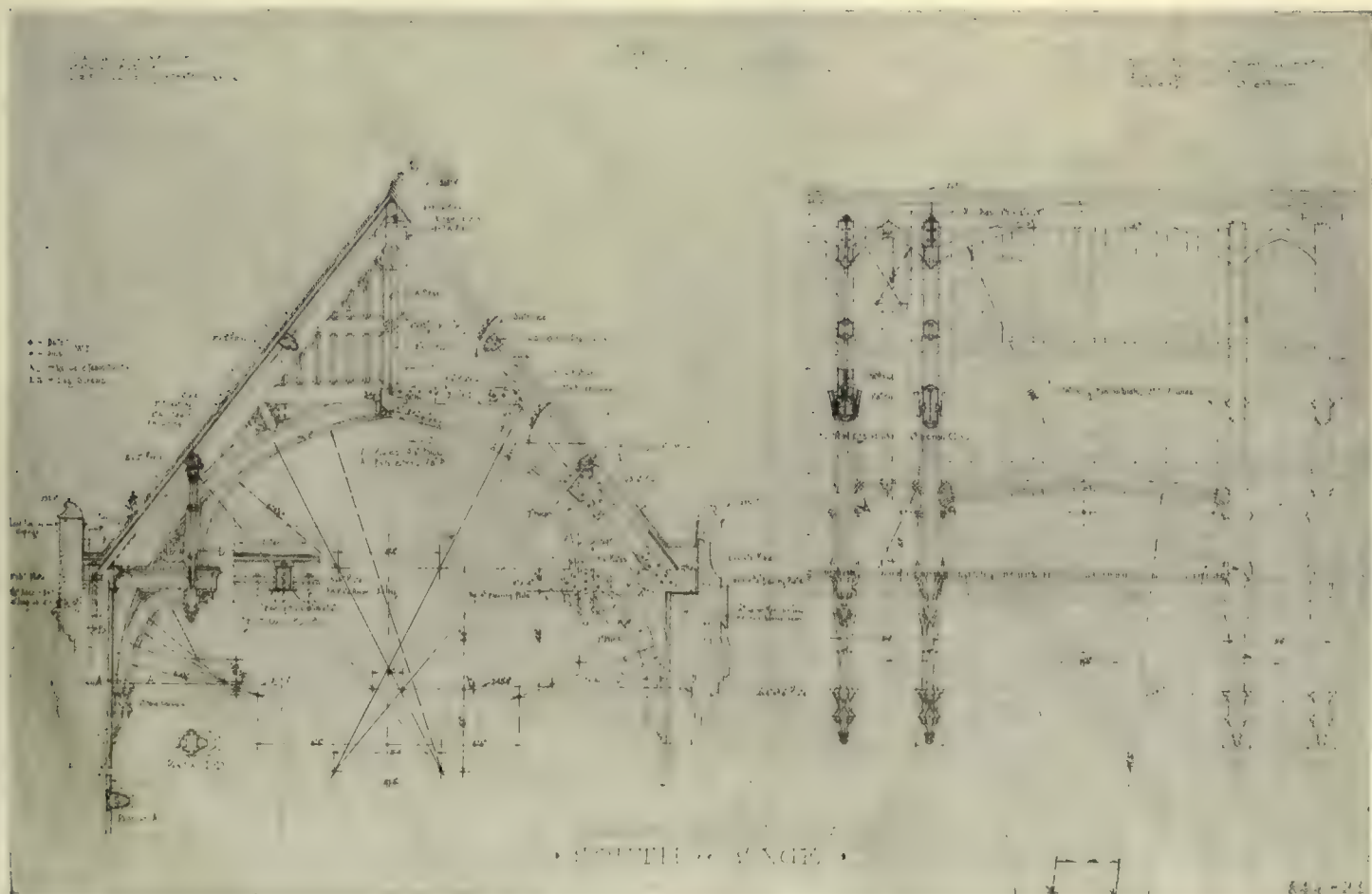
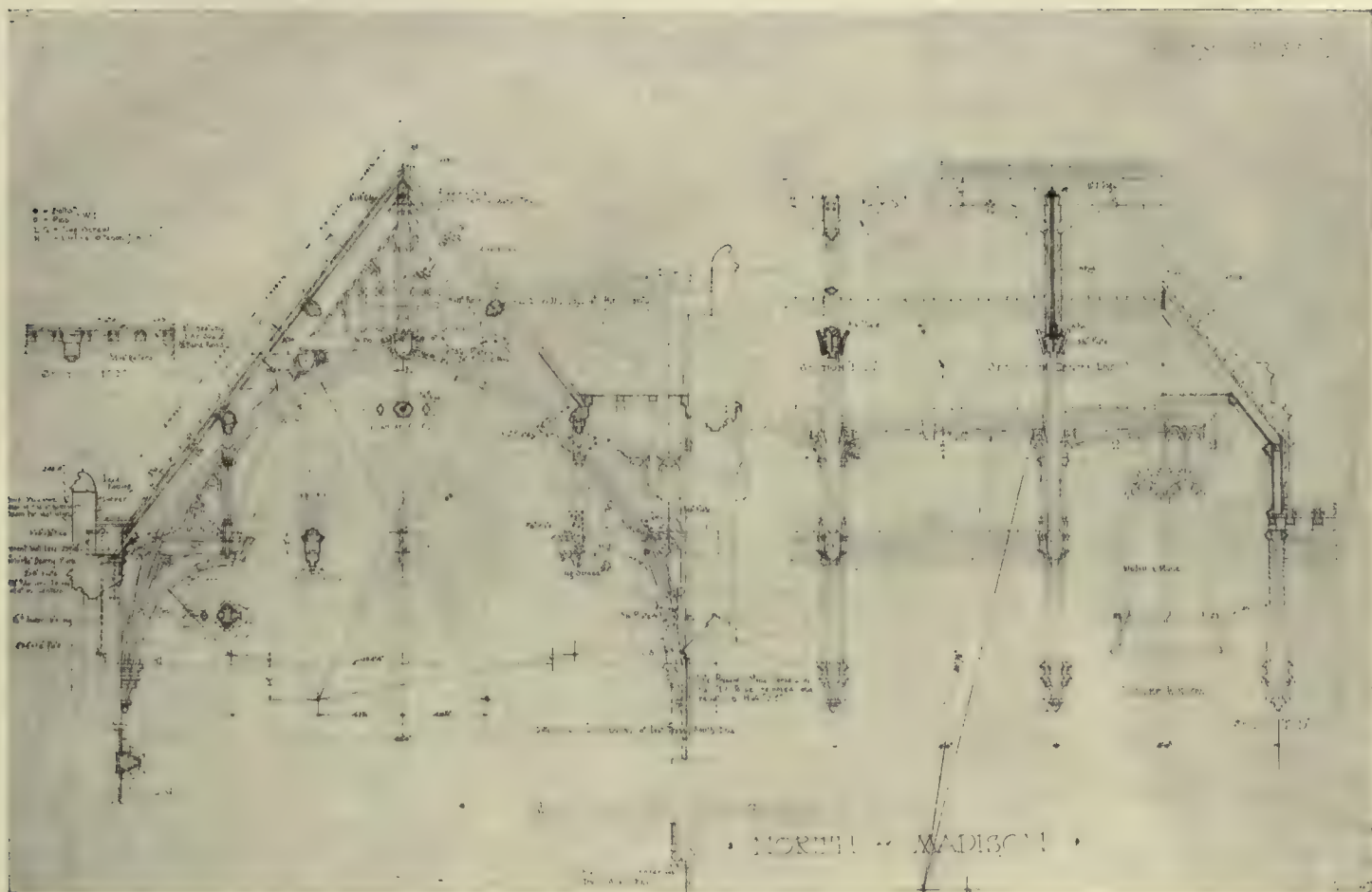
The pair n° of South West Street containing an Norway and door to roof after three similar but without door on

NORTH ELEVATION OF
PASSAGE HOUSE
MEMORIAL TOWER
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Frank Miles Day and Doolber
Architects
225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Work - No 800 - Sheet - No 136
Date - November 72 1909
Scale - 1/8 inch = One foot
8 of 20 inch = One foot

Note: Verify all dimensions of
building





LD Day and Klauder, Architects
4614 Holder Tower and the new
D3 dining-halls of Princeton
University

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY**

